PARTORN WITH WORK USING COURTER and Conmaterials.

EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—The Listic Minister.

PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:30—The Devil's Disciple.

GARDEN THEATRE—3:16—A Bachalor's Romance.

GARRICK THEATRE—3:16—A Stranger in New Tork.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—The Sporting Duchess.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Outred Into Court.

HOTTS THEATRE—8:30—The Proper Caper.

MERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The French Maid.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—An American Citi
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TENNING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—An American Citi-

ROSTER & BIAL'S -7:20 Vaudeville.
LYCET'M THEATRE-6:18 The Lady of Lyons.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN Day and night—American MADISON SQUARE GARDEN SO, The First Born.
MANHATTAN THEATPE 8:30. The First Born.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUNGE 8:15—Banda Rossa.
PLEASURE PALACE—1:30—7—Vaudeville.
PROCTORE—Noon to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.
PROCTORE—Noon to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.
STAR THEATRE—8:15—The First in Midgettown.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:15—The Professor's Love

WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL 8-Burlesque-The 14TH STREET THEATRE-8:15-Cumberland '61.

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# New Hork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Parts of the text of the British Government's reply to the monetary proposals of the United States and France were made public in London. — The Spanish Cabinet considered the draft of the reply to be made to the note of the United States Government delivered to it by Minister Woodford. — Several thousand lives were lost and chormous destruction of property wrought by a cyclone and tidal wave on one of the Philippine Islands. — The lower house of the Hungarian Diet passed the bill prolonging for a year the Austro-Hungarian compact. — The Porte issued an edict permitting the return of refugees to Thessaly.

DOMESTIC—President McKinley appointed FOREIGN.-Parts of the text of the British

compact — The Porte issued an edict per mitting the return of refugees to Thessaly.

DOMESTIC—President McKinley appointed Medical Director W. K. Van Reypen Surgeon-General of the Navy, to succeed the late Newton L. Bates. — The directors of the Catholic University in Washington referred the case of Monsignor Schroeder to the Pope for decision. — General Wilson, the Chief of Engineers of the Army, in his annual report reviews the progress made on the defences of New-York Harbor. — The centennial of the launching of the frigate Constitution was publicly celephrated in Boston, — The jury in the trial of Adolph L. Luetgert for wife murder in Chicago disagreed and were discharged by Judge Tuthill. — The members of Group VI, State Bankers' Association, held their annual meeting in Pawling, and were guests of John B. Dutcher. CITY AND SUBURBAN.—A mass-meeting of

Pawling, and were guests of John B. Dutcher.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—A mass-meeting of Republicans to Indorse Seth Low was held at Carnegie Hall; speeches were made by Mayor Strong. Mr. Low, Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root and Wager Swayne.—— Winners at Morris Park: Good Times, Sailor King, Cleophus, Miss Tenny, Rhodesia, Bernadillo.

Some interesting golf was witnessed at the annual tournament of the Morris County Golf Club.—— Stocks were dull and slightly lower. tournament of the Morris County Gol

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Cloudy, followed by clearing weather. Temper-ature yesterday: Highest, 60 degrees; lowest, 55 degrees; average, 57% degrees.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune of to-day, with 20-page illustrated supplement on fine paper, in wrappers, 3 cents a copv.

Travellers can have any edition of The Tribune sent them at the rates on opposite The address changed as often as

REPUBLICANISM AND CITY ELECTIONS. General Tracy made an address at the Lenox Lyceum on Wednesday night in which he declared that it was unnecessary to speak of Tammany Hall, devoted fully two-thirds of his time to denouncing Seth Low and his candidacy and to attacking the non-partisan idea of municipal government, declared that this man on whom he thought it necessary to expend most of his ammunition was an insignificant figure to the contest, and ended up with an appeal to partisan feeling and to National issues. If there are any Republicans still asking themselves whether party loyalty ought not to make them vote for General Tracy, in spite of local interests and in spite of the fact that a vote for General Tracy is a vote taken away from the only possible conqueror of Tammany, let them once more review Republican principles as laid down at a time when selfish interests did not make a local machine false to all its former declara-

The Republican majority of the Constitutional Convention of 1894 sent their work to the people with an address, which said:

We seek to separate in the larger cities municipal elections from the State and National elec-tions, to the end that the business affairs of our tions, to the end that the business and as of our great municipal corporations may be managed upon their own merits, uncontrolled by National and State politics, and to the end, also, that the great issues of National and State politics may eat issues of National and State pointes may determined upon their own merits, free from le disturbing and often demoralizing effects of local contests.

The article embodying that intention was unanimously reported by the Cities Committee, among the Republican members of which were Jesse Johnson, chalrman; the late John M. Franels, Tracy C. Becker and Merton E. Lewis, the present Republican candidate for Mayor of Rochester. The committee said of this article:

Its purpose is, without any additional elec-tion, to give the cities of the State an election at which nothing but municipal issues are to be determined. Such a constitutional provision, your committee believes, would be very benefi-cial to cities both in its direct effect and in the amouncement by the people of the State that the government of great cities is no longer to be secondary to matters of State or Nation.

This separation of local and National issues was commended on the floor of the convention by Joseph H. Choate, Tracy C. Becker, John M. Francis and Frederick W. Holls, and Edward Lauterbach, while he feared it might burt the Republican party in local elections through the apathy of the Republican voters, declared that he should vote for the change with the idea that this disadvantage would be "counter-"balanced by the fact that perhaps all good "citizens will get together and nominate good "and pure local tickets irrespective of the ma-"chine of either one side or the other." The Republican State Convention of 1894 commended the action of the Constitutional Convention, and promised the people municipal home rule. The new Constitution was submitted to the people with Republican indorsement, and adopted by a plurality of 83,295.

In the autumn of the same year William L. Strong was nominated for Mayor by the Committee of Seventy on a platform which deelared:

We demand that the public service of this city be conducted on a strictly non-partisan basis; that all subordinate appointments and promo-tions be based on Civil Service examinations, and that all examinations, mental and physical, be placed under the control of the Civil Service

ommission.
We heartly favor the separation of municipal rom State and National elections, and a larger seasure of home rule for cities.
We appeal to the people of this city to cast side party prejudice and to combine with us a determined effort to elect candidates chosen plely with reference to their ability and integrated.

rity, and pledged to conduct the affairs of this city on a strictly non-partisan basis, and who will, as far as may be in their power, insure good government to the city of New-York.

The Republican organization—the same organization that is running General Tracy and denouncing non-partisanship-accepted Mr. Strong, and in its platform said:

We cordially approve of the platform and dec-laration of principles adopted by the Committee of Seventy.

Benjamin F. Tracy in February last signed a memorial to the Legislature asking it to favor an amendment to the Constitution, to permit minority representation in city elections, on the ground that "such representation tends to emphasize the fact that in the administration of "a city the common interests of the citizenship of the place are more fundamental than party "divisions."

Here, then, we have a Constitutional Convention, a Republican State Convention, a Republican City Convention, many honored Republican leaders, the people of New-York State, and finally Benjamin F. Tracy bimself commending municipal independence and non-partisanship. Against all this array of Republican authority is nothing but the action of a local organization reversing itself. And that reversal was made by delegates elected under an enrolment concerning which Cornellus N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior, testifies as follows:

The men in control of the county organization have devised and carried through a deliberate scheme of wholesale fraud, intended to secure for themselves, without regard to the will of the majority of Republican voters, the absolute control of the organization. . The men who had charge of the scheme of wholesale padding of the Republican rolls and the debauching of the primaries received deliberate and systematic co-operation from Tammany debauching of the primaries received and systematic co-operation from Tammany Hall leaders. . . It follows that the organization which resulted from the recent primaries is fraudulent and illegal. Honest Republicans cannot consistently support it.

Thus a fraudulently constituted convention. so abjectly in the hands of one man that its chalrman could say it would nominate Mr. Olcott at one hour and with equal certainty that it would nominate General Tracy the next hour without waiting for the delegates to meet-a fraudulent convention, and nothing more-presumes to reverse the doctrines of the Republican party and call on Republican voters to help it elect a Tammany Mayor. That would be a pretty compliment in return for the Tammany assistance which Mr. Bliss describes as having been given in the making of the rolls. But honest Republicans are not to be fooled by the attempt to use their party loyalty to promote treason to Republican principles. As Mr. Lauterbach foresaw and hoped, good citizens have come together and nominated a good ticket "irrespective of the machine of either one side or the other," and all Republicans who believe in the principles of their party owe it to themselves to support it.

A OUEER REPUBLICAN SPEECH.

If devotion to Platt is measured by platitudes, Governor Black's speech in Lenox Lyceum Wednesday night fills the measure full. In a campaign ostensibly directed against Tammany Hall, with a view to prevent the return of that corrupt organization to the possession of power which it for so many years prostituted and grossly abused, this eminent speaker never made the remotest allusion to that purpose, never uttered a word of disapproval of Tammany practices or of warning against the danger to all good causes which would follow its restoration to municipal control. And yet Governor Black is fully aware that the re-establishment of Tammany rule means the return to a venal and corrupt Police Department; to filthy streets, spreading infection and engendering disease; to robbery of taxpayers and looting of the municipal treasury; to the reinstallation in sinecure places of a horde of idle, uscless and in competent creatures; to the substitution of negligence, improvidence and waste for watchfulness and economy; in short, to maladministration in all departments, fitness, diligence and capacity in none. He knows all this. Every-

He knows as well that, aside from a few fessional politicians, who ply their vocation be tween the plunderers and the plundered, eking out a precarious subsistence from both, the interests not only of the great mass of voters of his own party, but of all good citizens, are centred in the hope of Tammany's defeat. Yet he talked laboriously, with turgid rhetoric, mixed metaphor and stilted figures of speech, for a fuli half-hour without ever touching Tammany in his talk or conveying the remotest intimation that he desired its defeat. A stranger listening to it without other knowledge of the political situation than it conveyed would have said that the great danger which threatened the new municipality was the election of a Republican upon the platform, pure and simple, of good government and honest administration as opposed to Tammany misrule and robbery; that the greatest misfortune that could happen would be the defeat of the two political machines. which are striving for the mastery of the city with no other purpose than to use its patronage to strengthen themselves at the expense of the taxpavers.

Couldn't Governor Black have made room in his address for one little word of criticism of Tammany: of its record its purposes, its candidates, its methods and its practices? Did be too, take his instructions from Quigg not to attack Tammany, but direct all his efforts against non-partisanship and Seth Low? Does he, too, indorse the position taken by Lauterbach and Quigg, that it would be "better far that "there should be placed in power a true Demo-"crat, even a Tammany Hall Democrat, than "that we should aid to elect to that state of power and place a man of no party, whose administration is responsible to no party, and 'who has no party at his back"? That is the only inference that can be drawn from his speech, and that is plain and unmistakable Governor Black was elected as a Republican: as a member of the party whose fundamental principle is hostility to Tammany Democracy, He sets himself up as a superior sort of Republican-a thick-and-thin Republican partisan. But what kind of Republicanism is this that spends a full half-hour reflecting upon the motives and denouncing the acts of men of longer service and equally high standing in the party for taking what they believe to be the most effective action against the common enemy, and never uttering a word of condemnation of the enemy?

Governor Black is in line and in tune with the whole Platt-Quigg outfit. Not one of their speakers ever has a word against Tammany, but they are unsparing in denunciation, abuse and blackguardism of reputable Republicans who avow their intention to vote for Seth Low. It's a queer kind of Republicanism that these gentlemen are exploiting.

A HUMOROUS CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT. The Democratic State Committee of New-Jersey has issued an address to the voters of that State. In every line of it there is apparent the fine Hoboken hand of the Hon. "Bill" Daly, for to none other is it given to conceal such a wealth of humor under the guise of simple earnestness. The opening chapter of Senator Daly's story begins thus:

The Democratic party of New-Jersey, relying on its time-honored principles of the sovereign right of the people to govern themselves, the responsibility of those in authority to the people governed, the exercise of prudent economy in public expenditure consistent with effective gov-

ernment, the right of the people to local self-government, a just system of taxation, which shall be distributed in proportion to the bene-fits and protection received, and confident that these principles are essential to the best administration of the affairs of this State, invites the co-operation of all who indorse these principles as based upon our fundamental and abiding theory of government, and calls upon such to express their protest against the reckless, extravagant and victously partisan spirit that has characterized the Republican party in its administration of the affairs of this State.

So these were Democratic principles? "The right of the people to local self-government." As, for example, when under the Abbett regime Newark, Paterson, Trenton, Camden and other cities were governed from Trenton. Home rule? Yes; it was home rule with a vengeance when the power of governing Newark was taken out of the hands of the duly elected representatives of the people and turned over to a commission appointed at the dictation of a Boss with the Boss himself at the head of it.

"The responsibility of those in authority to the people governed." Illustrated by the actions of the Democratic legislators, Governor and bosses at the time of the passage of the infamous racetrack bills. The Senators and Assemblymen sneered at protesting citizens and the Governor broke his solemn promise to hold the bill long enough to enable the presentation of formal petitions.

"The exercise of prudent economy in public "expenditure, consistent with effective govern-'ment." It was "prudent economy," no doubt, that dominated the policy of wholesale stealing exposed by the Voorhees Committee. "Prudent economy" caused the construction of the new Assembly chamber according to plans that subsequently disappeared. "Prudent economy" was responsible for worthless heating and ventilating apparatus. "Prudent economy" explained the purchase of hundreds of tons of coal that never reached the State House. "Prudent economy" dictated the contraction of exorbitant furniture bills and explained the extraordinary prices paid for painting jobs. At the door of "prudent economy" is laid, too, the scandalous waste of money paid for the printing of books that never went further than the

Capitol cellars. The Daly manifesto is an excellent Republlean campaign document, because it calls up irresistibly the facts and circumstances that led to the dethronement of the Democratic bosses in New-Jersey.

"KEEPING UP THE ORGANIZATION."

In the discussion of politics you occasionally come across a Republican who, disposed at some time or another to vote for Low, nevertheless says he is going to cast his ballot for Tracy, on the ground that "it is necessary to keep up the organization." You will get him to admit shortly that the running of Tracy in order to "keep up the organization" means probably the success of Tammany Hall; but somehow he regards that outcome with complacency on the vague and mystifying ground that, by itself, the persistent candidature of Tracy is going to promote the cause of protection, and of sound money, and of a thoroughly American foreign policy, and what not. If you ask him how the final success of Tammany Hall is going to promote these things, he is dumb, unless he repeats the assertion that "it is necessary to keep up the organization." And yet the Republicans have heretofore again and again been able to take outside candidates with out in the least harming the organization. At this moment they have a Tammany Democrat on their ticket; and nobody is gasping that the organization is in peril.

Now, let us see what this way of "keeping up the organization" and a consequent victory for Tammany would mean in the present instance. Mr. Platt. Mr. Ouigg and a number of gentlemen from other States who have kindly consented to come here and give us advice as to how we should vote insist that the good of the party at large requires that General Tracy should be kept in the field, no matter what happens. How, as a matter of practical politics, is the party at large to be benefited by the cess of Tammany? How, as a matter of practical politics, is the party at large going at the Lenox Lyceum: "Backsliders should oce of the enlarged metropolis? How, as a matter of practical politics, is the party at large going benefit through the procurement by Mr. Platt from Tammany Hall of a few petty offices for some of his supporters, as the result of his aiding Tammany to control this enermous patronage? How is the party at large going to be benefited if, in the event of the Legislature going Democratic, Mr. Platt should be able even to negotiate deals with Mr. Croker whereby some small offices might be given to stanch supporters of the Republican machine? How is the party in this State going to be benefited by the installation of Tammany Hall in the enlarged territory of New-York City? How, in short, as a matter of practical politics, is the Republican party of the Nation going to be benefited, how is the cause of sound money and protection going to be advanced, with a Democratic organization intrenched in power in this municipality for four years to

We say that National issues are not involved in this contest. And they are not. But there is no denying that a Democratic victory in this city, by an organization which last year indorsed the Chicago platform, will be halled by the Bryanite agitators throughout the country as a repudiation by the people of New-York of the principles which triumphed here in 1896 That would be worked for all it is worth. And what good would that do the Ropublican party?

Mr. Low is a Republican; he has said that he would do nothing as Mayor to injure the party; is it conceivable that he would do anything deliberately to imperil Republican supremacy in the country? It is known that his supporters cannot be transferred to Tracy. is equally known that Tracy's support could even yet be transferred to Low. Yet the Republican managers persist in trying to defeat Low by retaining General Tracy as a candidate, and thus bringing about a Tammany triumph. The inevitable conclusion is that so far as a Tammany triumph can influence the country it will influence it in favor of Bryanism

That's what the plea of "keeping up the organization" amounts to. What kind of practi-

THE NEED OF CONSULAR REFORM.

service has been for years a reproach to National dignity and to National business instincts. The laxity and shiftlessness which have characterized the management of this important branch of foreign intercourse have, indeed, justly brought contempt upon American ideals of

official fitness and American standards of public administration. Callous alike to considerations of National pride and commercial interest, opinion in this country has tolerated from generation to generation the careless theory that the consular service had been established and fostered mainly to provide each incoming President with a convenient fund of Federal appointments with which to satisfy his personal and political debts. A public tradition so long accepted is difficult to uproot, and it is perhaps natural that in spite of the gradual introduction of common-sense administrative methods into so many other branches of the Government ser-

vice consular posts are still distributed on the

old principle of "grab-bag" selection, and tenure

of office is still almost as uncertain and capri-

clous as it was in the heyday of "spoils" poll-

Not that in recent years some important progress has not been made toward improving the character and efficiency of the consular system. Though consular appointments are distinctly exempted from the operations of the Civil Service rules, a modified form of examination has been introduced in the State Department, and attempts have been made from time to time to enforce certain qualifications-such as knowledge of the language of the country to be visiton all applicants for consular posts. Legislation reorganizing the entire service and imposing the ordinary Civil Service tests on candidates for admission and promotion has been before Congress for several sessions, but as yet neither the House nor the Senate has shown any great eagerness to authorize the reforms necessary to lift the work of this branch of the State Department to a plane of businesslike efficiency and to make it what it unfortunately has not always been-a genuine factor in the protection of American interests and the promotion of American commerce.

Just what changes are needed to convert the present consular service into a National agency of true vigor and importance may be partly open to question. Certainly the most essential are summarized in an address recently delivered by Oscar S. Straus, formerly United States Minister to Turkey, before the Board of Trade and Transportation. Mr. Straus, both as a merchant and as a diplomat, has had excellent opportunities to study the defects of the existing consular system; and in his view these four elements must be introduced into the administration of the service before it can attain a creditable efficiency; Appointment after test of fitness, tenure of office during good behavior, promotion, and a rational adjustment of the compensations allowed in the different consular

Reforms like these would undoubtedly build up in time a trained, intelligent and highly serviceable consular corps; and though some clamor would doubtless be raised in Congress about the establishment of a permanent tenure of office. the common-sense of the country stands ready to indorse any .easonable scheme which will relieve the consular administration from the odium which it has so long borne. No branch of the Federal Civil Service has suffered more from Congressional and Executive neglect, and It is to be hoped that its long-delayed chance to share in the general advance toward higher administrative standards will soon come.

It's a cold day when Quigg doesn't eliminate several thousand votes from the Seth Low col-

We have no desire to intrude our advice upon General Tracy as to the conduct of his campaign, but it does seem to us that he is wasting calculations of his own strength and Seth Low's weakness. That has all been discounted. Quigg said with great solemnity several days ago: "General Tracy is already elected "

We learn upon excellent authority that the statement which has been going the rounds of the press and generally credited-among others by The Tribune -- to the effect that Judge Wallace voted two or three times for Grover Cleveland is without foundation. Judge Walace has not deemed it of sufficient importance o contradict it personally, but the facts in the case, we believe, are that he never voted for Cleveland, and while he did not vote for Mr. Blaine in 1884, he did support Harrison in 1888 and 1892, and voted for McKinley in 1896,

General Tracy! Have you heard that there's Tammany ticket in the field?

Quigg's original instructions to als spellbinders to "pitch into Low" seem to have been enlarged by the addition, "and give it to Strong and McCook without mercy."

Governor Black was just a trifle careless of his surroundings when he said in his speech hundred or perhaps thousand huckstering pro- to be benefited by giving over to the control of cupy the same position in politics that they ome to return, but they should not be permitted after each relapse to occupy the pulpit." In the pulpit behind him sat Cornellus N. Bliss. late of the Committee of Twenty-five.

Still, there is a way out. Let every Republican and every friend of good government raily about General Trace, and he will prove a unifying force before which the horts of Tammany will be put to flight.—(Troy Times.

What is the use of talking nonsense? There isn't a machine heeler in all New-York so ignorant as to believe that General Tracy can be lected, or that his managers expect it. And there isn't one of them who doesn't know that, with a union on Low and, with the Democracy, as now, badly divided, there is a splendid chance to elect a sound Republican over Tammany. Don't pay your readers the poor compliment of thinking them capable of believing your boasts about Tracy or being blinded as to the responsibillty for a Tammany triumph.

The Tammany campaign is largely made up of profanity, and the Platt campaign of gibes at members of the Citizens Union because they are not given to profanity.

Are the headquarters Republicans who are reported by the machine organ as saying that Mayor Strong could not be elected dog-catcher by Republican votes" the same carnest seekers after harmony who were saying a little while ago that the organization was willing and anxious to nominate Strong if the Citizens Union had not obstinately insisted on Low?

General Tracy, in his Lenox Lyceum speech, said: "In 1895 the Republicans were able to carry the city upon a pure and simple Republican nomination and they elected Mayor Wurs-'ter," but he neglected to state that Wurster was elected by only 2,095 plurality out of a total vote of more than 153,000 in a year when an independent Democrat was running for the express purpose of preventing machine Democratic success. If Shepard had not polled over 9.000 votes Grout would have been elected, and f many of Shepard's supporters, with his approval, had not voted for Wurster because it was evident as election approached that Grant was pressing him closely, General Tracy would not be using that election to show that, with half the Republicans of Brooklyn supporting Low, straight Republican success is possible. The inefficiency of the American consular

It's the same every year, big bosses in New York City and little imitation bosses in Westchester: "If I can't name the candidates, you shan't elect them."

Despite all the intemperate denunciation of the American tariff in which its press has been indulging, Germany will not enter into a tariff war with this country. She is beginning to realize that a measure that makes for the prosperity of a nation makes also for the good of all nations with which that one has dealings.

The authorities of Princeton University have indoubtedly taken a popular step in deciding to observe each year the anniversary of the institution's charter day. Many distinguished visitors and alumni will participate in the exereizes, which are to be held in Marquand Chapel this morning, and the celebration promises to be a notable and inspiring one. Festal occasions of this sort, which stimulate both college pride and interest, are perhaps too rare in this country, and could be multiplied with

benefit at many of our now aging and tradiion-fostering seats of learning.

Is the Republican machine opposed to Tammany? If it is, why don't some of its orators, domestic or imported, leave off abusing good Republicans and take time to say so?

The appeal of the British engineers to American trades-unions for funds to support them in their strike, may or may not be answered with contributions. But one thing is certain, that the strike, if long continued, will drive much business to this country that would have gone to England, and so put money into American

Dr. Nansen may well be welcomed to this country as the hero of some of the greatest of achievements in a fleid in which this country has won especial distinction.

The latest "filibustering expedition" seems to have been a myth. So have nine-tenths of its predecessors been. Their only existence has been in Spanish fears, or Cuban boasts, or the space-filling and notoriety-craving exigencies of the sensational press. Diplomats have been disturbed, and animosities aroused between two great nations, over fictions of imagination.

#### PERSONAL.

President Patton of Princeton, who went to Pittsburg to preach for his friend, the Rev. Dr. W. L. McDwan, last Sunday, is ill in that city. Archbishop Keane preached his farewell sermon on Sunday in St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church,

Vashington, previous to his departure for Rome on aturday next. The Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, in this city, is to deliver the course of Bodell lectures in Keryon College this year on October 29, 39 and 31. He will take for his topic "A National Church."

The Czar of Russia and the King of Slam are old friends. They met in Darmstadt a few days ago, where the Czar has been staying on a brief visit, the King having reached the neighboring resort of Baden Baden.

In an address before the Education Society in Boston the other day the Rev. Dr. Edward G. Hall urged that pupils in public schools be taught the aboriginal tongue, and be allowed to communi-cate in it. Before closing his address he recited the Lord's Prayer in the Indian language.

News has been received of the death in the Klon dike of Harry Brownell Tucker, the only son of Henry O'R. Tucker, the proprietor of "The Troy He was a graduate of Yale, and a young man of brilliant promise. "It was the quick sense of the journalist," says "The Troy Times," "as well as a characteristic fondness for outdoor lif well as a characteristic fondness for outdoor life and hardy endeavor, that led Mr. Tucker to follow the Northern star to the fields of newly discovered wealth. Mr. Tucker's letters to his father's news-paper, 'The Troy Press,' have been considered by many as unsurpassed among all the communica-tions from Alaska."

Dr. John Foster, who has just died in Boston, was for nearly fifty years professor of natural philosophy in Union University. He was made professor emeritus in 1882.

To celebrate the jubilee of the Emperor Francis Joseph next year, there will be a new theatre built in Vienna, or rather in the neighborhood of Vienna for the site chosen is on the Kahlenberg, a small mountain much resorted to by the Viennese in the nomer. It will be called the Popular Theatre and if be open only in summer. There will be two for mances a week, and it will have from six cusand to eight thousand seats. The prices will astonishingly low, orchestra chairs costing 19 ints, but possibly it will be all the performance it be worth, as the entire company is to be commend of ameteurs.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"When will the farmers of the South realize, asks "The Atlanta Journal," "that they lose millions of dollars a year by sending their cotton to market in such wretched condition? 'The Macon Telegraph' estimates that the tare which will be exacted on the present cotton crop will cost the South at least \$12,000,000. This is not an extravagant estimate, as 5 per cent, or twenty-five pounds out of every 500-pound bale, is taken out to compenout of every no-bound bale, is taken out to compensate for the defects of ballug, which subject our cotton to so much damage. At six cents a pound this makes the farmer pay a penalty of \$1.50 a bale for the slipshod method of packing cotton in the South. Instead of improving our system of baling otton, it grows worse."

Fogg-Well, it's her own fault that he had the hance to treat her so. She ought to have known but he was a deceiver.

Fenderson-Why, she had not known him more han a week or two.

Fogg-But he told her that the first time he ried to ride a wheel he jumped right on and rode en miles.—(Boston Transcript.

"During the last three years," says the Rev. Dr.

Theodore 1. Cuyler, in "The Evangelist," "the city of New-York has enjoyed some vast benefits from the overthrow of Tammany Hall and from even partial application of the righteous principle of clean non-partisan government. This principle has been met with constant opposition from the autocracy in both parties. Senator Platt has been undisguised in his opposition, and when his City Convention was recently held, and in which he could cheer its Casar, not one syllable of praise was allowed to be bestowed on Mayor Strong's administration! The sound and vital principle of governing a great city by business methods, and not in obedience to party machines, was summarlly flung out of the window.

The best safe for your money is a prudent wife. The man robs others who does not make the

The best safe for your live who does not make the best of himself.

The ass might sing better if he didn't pitch his tune so high.

Everybody says "Go up higher" to the man who is "getting there."

Call a little man great, and other little people will throw up their hats.

To get the good out of the years we must learn how to live each hour well.

A shallow man may always see the face of a fool by looking into a deep well.—(Ram's Horn.

Faith will do wonders. A woman in Devonshire England, recently said to a chemist: "I've got a cruel, bad cough, surely. I've heerd that bronchial troches are good things. Hav'ee

The assistant pointed to a small box on the table

Yes, there they are."

the cough."

"How much is it?" was the inquiry. The price was paid and the old woman took her

eparture. At night the assistant missed a box of glycerine soap (three cakes). A couple of days afterward she returned to the shop and said: "I want'ee to take back two of them things had t'other day. I took one of 'em. It was mortal hard to chew and awful to swallow, but it cured

Father's Mean Trick.-Enamoured Youth-I beg you, sir, for the hand of your daughter. I cannot live without her. Old Grumps-Glad to hear it. I can't live with her. Name the day, young man, and have it soon. Enamoured Youth Obacking off)—Um-er-please give me time to reflect.—(New-York Weekly.

The late Dr. Tyler Hull, of Lansing, Mich., left

the following peculiar will: "There shall be erected at my grave within one year after my decease a monument, if the assets of the estate shall warrant, according to the following conditions: If my estate shall foot up to \$40,000 or more, then there shall be erected at my grave a granice monument worth \$10,000. If my estate shall aggregate \$30,000 and under \$40,000, there shall be erected at my grave a granite nonument worth \$6,000," Then there follow six other items, couched in language similar to the above, and being in substance as fol-"Between \$25,000 and \$39,000, a \$5,000 monument; between \$20,000 and \$25,000, a \$4,000 monum between \$15,000 and \$20,000, a \$3,000 monument; between \$10,000 and \$15,000, a \$1,500 monument; between \$6,000 and \$10,000, a \$1,500 monument; between \$4,600 and \$5,000, a \$500 monument." The last paragraph of the will provided that, if the estate should ag gregate less than \$4,000, the whole question of a monument should be left to the discretion of his

The last vestige of the Linen Hail buildings will have soon disappeared. Yesterday the fine old clock was removed. This clock was erected in the year 1820 by the late Robert McNelli, grandfather of the present representative of this old-established firm, and it was made in his works, No. 21 High-st., as were also the old Town Hail clock. Londonderry, and many others in the North of Ireland. The clock is in wonderfully good condition, and is likely to last another century, as it is constructed on the cage-frame system, with sixteen-inch main wheels, dead-beat escapement and ten-foot pendulum.—(Belfast (Ireland) News Letter.

## WEDDINGS.

Church of the Puritans, in West One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st., near Fifth-ave., last evening. The bride was Miss June Vashti Eaton, the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Llewellyn Eaton, of No. 28 West One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st., and the bridegroom, Joseph Hall Cotton, son of George H. Cotton, of Boston. The ceremony was per-formed at 8 o'clock by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charies J. Young, in the presence of a large and brilliant assembly of guests. The bride, who enrich gown of white satin, with trimmings of point lace, and a vell of tulle, fastened with a coronet of orange blossoms. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Grace Liewellyn Eaton. Mr. Cotton's best man was his brother, Harry Cotton, of Bos-The ushers were Everett Barnard and Gates Barnard, cousins of the bride; Harry Halladay, Albert T. Lord, Edward Y. Simpson, and Huntington Saville, of Boston. After the ceremony there was a reception for relatives and intimate friends at the home of the bride's parents. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George H. Cotton, Waler G. Cotton, Samuel Williams, John D. Williams, Miss Stimpson, Barnard Prince, Miss Olive Morrison, Miss Lucy Pearson, Brading Cumings Miss Mary J. Eaton, William Almy and Griswold Stowe, of Boston; Miss Alice Porter and Frederick Porter of New-Haven; Mr. and Mrs. George Stephens. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff, Lee Porter, Miss Mary Beal, Miss Mary Barnard, Dr. Sydney H. Carney, Miss Hortense Carney, William H. Balley, Edward Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Steers, Walter Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Steers, Walter lyes, Miss Elizabeth Ives, Miss Alice Ives. Thomas Debevoise, Miss Debevoise, Goorge W. Debevoise, Mr. and Mrs. Deeker, Miss Mary Ives, Roger Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Phoenix Ingraham, Miss Ingraham, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. Astroers, Mrs. Stanton, Miss Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. Cotton will make their home in Trinity Court, Boston.

Miss Grace Estelle Egbert, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Egbert, of No. 42 Lexington-ave., was married to Charles H. Storm at 1 O'clock last evening. in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth-ave, and Twenty-ninth-st. The Rev. John Lewis Clark was the officiating clergyman On account of the bride's father being ill, Miss Egbert was escorted into the church and given away by her cousin, Edgar F. Higgins. She wore gown of duchess satin, trimmed with duchess lace and pearls. Her tulle veil was caught up with a sunburst pin of pearls. She carried a bouque of white roses. Miss Virginia A. Blake, of Staten Island, was the maid of honor, and Miss Emme Parkinson, Miss Emily Hammond, and Miss Helen Truss, of this city, and Miss Mary Steele, of New Parkinson, Miss Emily Hammond, and Sales ReadTruss, of this city, and Miss Mary Steele, of New
Haven, were the bridesmalds. George W. Storm was
his brother's best man, and Thomas E. Platt, of
Paterson, N. J.: Edward W. Allen of Long Branch,
James Love, of Albany, and William Howard Bartie, of this city, served as ushers. The attendants
of the bride and bridegroom received as souvenirs
handsome stick pins of pearls and turquoise. The
eeremony was followed by a reception at the home
of Mr. and Mrs. Egbert, Among the guests were
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Blatchford, Mr. and Mrs.
John B. Doerr, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Parkinson, Conrad N. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas
Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jackson, Mr. and Mrs.
Thomas Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Coyne,
Thomas J. Grot, Miss Cornelia Grot, Mr. and Mrs.
E. Frazer, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Coyne,
Thomas J. Grot, Miss Cornelia Grot, Mr. and Mrs.
E. Frazer, Mr. and Mrs. Grot, Mrs. E.
Homes Madeline Meeker, John De Lackner,
Miss Adele Lackner, Miss Cornelia Van Ness, Mr.
and Mrs. Robert D. Vroome and Dr. Albert Green.
After a Canadian trip Mr. and Mrs. Egbert.

The madding of Miss Cornel Heymann to Sigmund

The wedding of Miss Carrie Heymann to Sigmund Wetzler was celebrated at 8 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs At Heymann, No. 241 West One-hundred-and-thirty-sixth-st. The Rev. Joseph Silverman of the Temple Emanu-El performed the ceremony, which was fol-lowed by a reception. The bride's gown was of pale lowed by a reception. The bride's gown was of pale gray moire velour, trimmed with sliver fox and duchess lace. Her sister, Miss Edna Heymann, in a gown of white slik and chiffon, was the maid of honor. The groomsmen were the bride's brother, Harry Reymann, and Jefferson Wetzier. Some of the guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. Berolzheimer, Philip Berolzheimer, S. Krauss, Mrs. A. Wetzier, Mr. and Mrs. B. Moral, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Schwartz Mr. and Mrs. A. Schnitzler, Mrs. Asher, of Chicago: Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fixman and Mrs. C. Crishet, Mr. and Mrs. Wetzier will live in West One-hundred-and-thirty-ninth-st.

Miss Julia E. Murphy, of No. 22 Cl. Hall Place, yas married yesterday to John Campbell. The was married yesterday to John Campbell. The olic Church, at Duane-st, and City Hall Place, the nuptial mass being celebrated by the Rev. William G. Murphy, a brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Fathers John F. Kearney and John J. Morris. Fathers Bader. Wier, Quinn, O'Brien, Owens, Hurrigan, Fitzsimmons and McCue were present in the sanctuary. Miss Mary F. Murphy was bridesmaid, and John P. Brady was the best man. The bride was given away by her brother, James J. Murphy.

Miss Marie Fabbri, daughter of the late Erneste G. Fabbri, was married at Naples, Italy, yesterday to Count Giuseppe Ludoit. The engagement was announced some time ago.

Washburn Burnham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gordon Burnham, was married to Samuel Thomson Carter, jr., of New-York, in the South Street Presbyterian Church to-day. The coremons was performed by the bridegroom's father, the Rev Samuel T. Carter, Editor of "The Church Union," assisted by Dr. Albert Erdman, pastor of the church. The bridesmaids were Miss Eva S. Porter, daughter of General Flizjohn Porter; Miss Edith Twining, daughter of Dr. Twining, Editor of "The Independent": Miss Harriet Talcott, of Buxton, Miss.; Christine Sutphen and Miss Jeanette Carter, of Morristown, and Miss Emma D. Carter, of Moun Holyoke College, a sister of the bridegroom. Edward H. Fallows, of New-York, was best man, and the ushers were the Rev. John Calhoun, assistant pasushers were the Rev. John Cathoun, assistant pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of Germantown, Penn.; Dr. David Bovaird of New-York; Dr. Samuel Cochran, of the Presbyterian Hospital, New-York; Norman McLeod Carter, a brother of the bridegroom: Frederick S. Pratt, and Edmund Hillard. A reception at the home of the bride followed the ceremony among those present were ex-Schator Washburn, of Massachusetts, an uncle of the bride, his daughter, Mrs. Pitkin, and Miss Pitkin; Mr. and Mrs. Roger Sherman, of Morristown, Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis James, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis James, of Morristown, and Mr. and James C. Carter.

Lakoville, Conn., Oct. 21 (Special) .- One of the prettiest weddings witnessed here in a long time took place at the Methodist Episcopal Church last evening at 7 o'clock, when Miss Minnie Barile. evening at 7 o'clock, when Miss Minnle Bartle, daughter of Capitain W. M. Bartle, was martled to Peter Powers Everts. The Rev. F. D. Abrams, assisted by the Rev. David Phillips, preformed the ceremony. Miss May Phillips was maid of honor, and three sisters of the bride were bridesmalls, William Bartle was best man, and John and Frank Bartle, Clarence Cook and A. C. Roberts were ushers.

# AMERICAN ANTIOUARIAN SOCIETY.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 21.-The annual meeting of the American Antiquarian Society was held at its hall in this city to-day. The principal address was read by Professor F. B. Dexter, of Yale. The officers were re-elected, as follows: President, Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester; vice-presidents, Senator George F. Hoar and Dr. Edward Everett Hale; domestic secretary, Charles Francis Adams, of Lincoln; recording secretary, Charles A. Chase, of Worcester; foreign corresponding secretary, J. Trumbull, of Hartford; treasurer, Nathaniel Paine. of Worcester; librarian, Edmund M. Barton. The members were reminded of the fact that this is the fiftleth anniversary of the admission of Dr. Hale, who has had the longest service of any member. The Duc de Loubot, of France, who was present, was admitted as a member in recognition of his interest in historical study.

# GIFTS TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The New-York Public Library received last month by purchase 860 volumes and 155 pamphlets, and by gift 358 volumes and 1,653 pamphlets. There were catalogued 3,345 books and 1,499 pamphlets. Among the givers of books and pamphlets to the library were the following: Bar Association, 13 pewspapers; Edmond Eruwaert, 34 books and 15 pamphlets; George P. Humphreys, 22 books and 35 pamphlets; H. V. & H. W. Poor, 136 books and 24 pamphlets, and the Fiebrew Union Cellege, 18 books

# GENERAL TRACY'S DUTY.

From The Buffalo Express.

The New-York Tribune places the Mayoralty altouation before General Tracy's eyes very plainly. It tells him that he has a chance which can never come to another man—that of saying whether New-York shall be given into the hands of Tammany or Mr. Low "He himself cannot win, but he can decide who shall." This is the responsibility which now rests upon General Taucy. How many Republicans would care to live in the metropolis for the next ten years and be conscious that they might, by a word, have prevented Tammany rule during the first four years of the existence of the greater city? From The Buffalo Express.

# NO MISTAKE WAS MADE.

When The New-York Tribune esciains, "No box rule! No Federal interference!" in connection with a New-York City election, especially during the indumbency of a Republican Administration at Washington, it is safe to say that a mistake not made in divorcing the campaigns and dates for municipal and National elections. From The Providence Journal.